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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, to authorize the School Directors of Hampton township to refund to John Grubbs and William Williams monies advanced for bounties.

One from Pittsburgh and Duquesne borough for a steam ferry from Canal street to Herr's Island.

Also, one from Robinson and Chartiers townships against the repeal of the act to prevent horses, cattle, &c., from running at large.

Mr. WILSON, a remonstrance against the passage of a supplement for the Monongahela Valley Railroad.

Also, against the Peoples Passenger Railway.

Also, a petition for a change in the fees for inspection of platform scales in Allegheny county.

Mr. RECKERT, one from eight hundred citizens and miners of Allegheny and Westmoreland, against the use of large screens, and unjust measures of coal and coke.

Also, from Duquesne bo ough for annexation to Allegheny city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, changing the name of George Glenville Tuck to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Providing for the sale of franchises of turnpike companies to pay indebtedness.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public for Allegheny city.

Enabling the School Board of the Fifth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow thirty thousand dollars for school purposes.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, an act enabling East Birmingham to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bonds for funding.

Relative to Western House of Refuge, obliging counties to pay costs of children admitted.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong, extending the act relative to livery stable keepers in Allegheny to Armstrong and Butler.

Changing the name Back street in Kittanning to Grant avenue.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to examine into the claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Loech, in connection of the abandonment of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

To take the sense of the people of Freeport Borough, Armstrong county, upon the question of a prohibitory liquor law.

Exempting persons attending funerals, schools, seminaries, military parades, &c., from payment of tolls on the ferry over the Kiskiminetas at Leechburg.

Mr. NICHOLSON, Beaver, preventing fishing with seines and nets in rivers and creeks in Beaver county.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public at Beaver Falls, Beaver county.

Mr. DEISE, Clinton, prohibiting the confinement of persons in Asylums without judicial examination.

Mr. MEEK, Centre, providing a penalty for carrying oil or fluids on cars and compelling railroad companies to provide seats for passengers.

Mr. BECKERT, Allegheny, incorporating the Pennsylvania Chaise Company.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Mr. DEISE, Clinton, extending to canal companies the privileges of railroad companies to deepen, widen and improve canals and increase facilities for the transportation of property.

Mr. HERR, Dauphin, establishing a penitentiary for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on Pensions introduced a bill for the payment of pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

Adjourned at half-past ten o'clock p. m.

SENATE.

REMONSTRANCES.

MR. ERRETT, of Allegheny, presented remonstrance from Town Council, of Duquesne borough, against the loss of a portion of its territory.

Also, against the passage of an act authorizing compensation of school board of Elizabeth for services as bounty board.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, a petition asking for an extension of the limits of Bridgewater borough.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ERRETT, incorporating the Consolidation Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Incorporating the Liberty Driving Road Company for a turnpike between East Liberty and Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township to levy a tax to reimburse Wm. Williams and John Grubbs for bounty money advanced.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of citizens of Colorado, asking admission as a State. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition for the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution of inquiry into the facts regarding the forcible ejectment from a horse railroad from Washington to Georgetown, of a colored employe of the Senate on Saturday last.

Mr. BUCKALEW objected and it went over.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution relative to the ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution asking information from the Secretary of War relative to chartering and hiring vessels during the war. It was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to set apart the Indian territory in Nevada and other territories; also, to authorize the distribution of the surplus of condemned property among the Indians. Referred.

The supplementary reconstruction bill came up.

Messrs. HARLAN and TIPTON spoke in favor of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

In aid of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern branch.

To provide for a commission to investigate the claims on account of Indian depredations.

To allow respondents in criminal proceedings to testify in United States Courts held in States where the same was allowed by statute.

To provide for the exportation of distilled spirits in bond.

To provide for the gradual return to specie payment by the purchase of legal tenders on a sliding scale for gold, commencing on the first of December, and that on and after the first of June, 1871, the United States pay all legal tenders dollar for dollar in gold.

To equalize contracts hereafter made for the payment of gold.

For retiring United States notes and a free nations banking system.

Extending provisions of the act for the legal protection of officers of the revenue to all civil and military officers, for acts done during the rebellion under the authority of Executive Government of the United States.

Authorizing rules and regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury for the registration of certain vessels on western and northern lakes, in payment of Internal Revenue tax.

In reference to continuance of Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

To grant relief to Indiana volunteers of 1864.

Relative to additional bounty.

To regulate terms of United States Courts in the Western Districts of Mo.

In aid of the Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road.

Relative to payments of pensions to drafted men.

For use and inspection of steamboat boilers made of material other than vertical plates of wrought iron.

Asking for correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Antonio Pelitier, a citizen of the United States, and confiscation of his property in Hayti. Adopted.

Relative to the amendment of the bankrupt law, to the effect that a majority of the creditors must petition before a debtor can be compelled to go into involuntary bankruptcy.

To print 10,000 extra copies of the correspondence between the President and General Grant.

Requesting the Committee on Reconstruction to report whether further legislation is necessary to insure the more speedy restoration of the late rebel States to full political rights with sufficient guarantees.

Declaring it inexpedient to have any change or reduction of the banking system.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution declaring that the seat of government ought to be removed to the Valley of the Mississippi. Rejected—yeas, seventy-seven; nays, ninety-seven.

The SPEAKER presented several Executive documents, including an extract from the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention relative to the cotton tax being applied to the relief of the poor, and resolutions of the Georgia Convention asking a loan of thirty millions of dollars to Southern planters.

The House next drew for seats, after which it adjourned.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reference to the trial and conviction of American citizens in Great Britain, with a partial report, and, on motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, which was appropriately referred.

Mr. PRICE, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution relative to the Rock Island Bridge, with the remark that it was in explanatory of the law and had no money in it.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he took issue with the gentleman from Iowa as to there being no money in the bill. There was not only money in it, but a good deal of money. It was neither more nor less than a plan to build a bridge across the Mississippi, half at the expense of the United States, and to donate it to the railroad. The next thing would be to give subsidies to a new railroad, and he might come in asking from Congress an approvation to build a bridge across the Allegheny river at Warren.

Mr. PRICE remarked the speech of Mr. Scofield was a good one, if it contained one thing, which it did not contain, that was a very small spice of truth. When he (Mr. Price) stated in the House it proposed to build a bridge across the Mississippi and donate it to a railroad, he stated what had no foundation in fact. He did not believe in gentlemen indulging in big talk of reform and economy and raising a howl about this being a railroad bridge.

The SPEAKER notified Mr. Price the order against "raising a howl" was not parliamentary.

Mr. PRICE said he would withdraw the "howl," and substitute some other disturbance word—"noise" would probably do. By the joint resolution the ownership of the bridge would remain in the government and not go to any railroad company. If the gentleman (Mr. Scofield) made a like speech in favor of the Railroad company, it might be all very well, because this act was not what the railroad men liked, but what the government wanted.

Mr. SCOFIELD rejoined, that though the gentleman (Mr. Price) had charged him with misstating facts, he had stated none at all, but wanted the House to "go the whole."

After some further discussion, from which it appeared that the bridge in question is to be built at the joint expense of the Government and Railroad Company, and that this act is necessary for the regulation of the right of way, &c., the joint resolution passed—Yeas eighty-five, nays forty-five.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution that the evidence taken on impeachment by the Judiciary Committee be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and the Committee have leave to report at any time.

Messrs. RANDALL and BROOKS objected.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested there would be no objection, if the gentleman would consent that fifty thousand copies of the testimony be printed for the use of the public.

Mr. STEVENS said he had no objection.

The SPEAKER remarked all motions for printing extra copies of documents must be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ELDRIDGE went on to say he thought the verdict of the people would have been conclusive on that testimony.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Eldridge whether he desired to offer such resolution for reference?

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did.

The SPEAKER said there being no objection, the resolution of Mr. Eldridge was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BROOKS said he would not object to Mr. Stevens' resolution, if a resolution be admitted and adopted directing the General of the Army to send a copy of the President's last letter to him to the Secretary of War to send to the House.

Mr. STEVENS said he agreed to that.

There being no objection that resolution was adopted, and then all objections having been withdrawn, Mr. Stevens' resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the House Printing Committee, stated the cost of printing for the year 1866 and 1867 at $454,339, currency, against $655,210 in 1859 and 1860, on a gold basis.

The twenty per cent. additional compensation to be added to the salaries of employes of the Congressional Library, and female employes in the Public Printing Office.

A discussion arose relative to an appropriation of $100 000 for the payment of judgments which may be rendered by the Court of Claims.

Without decision the Committee rose.

Mr. ELA made a personal explanation in reference to Mr. Johnson's remarks concerning himself on Friday, and reiterated that the latter's resolution, before mentioned, was a "burlesque on common sense," and his speech was a burlesque on the resolution. Mr. PILE expressed pride at his record both in the church and army, and passed Mr. Johnson's personal remarks in silent contempt.

Mr. JOHNSON asked a minute to reply, but Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objecting, said he would take the floor to-morrow.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the papers in the Courtmartial case of Second Engineer Sawyer in relation to disrespectfully of the President of the United States, and suspended for one year.

Mr. SCHENCK, while admitting that disrespect to a superior officer should be punished, he characterized the action of the informer in the case as a poor, mean, dirty, pimping business.

Some debate ensued, during which Mr. SCHENCK added it was contemptible for the Secretary of the Navy Yard to watch over the conversation of officers. The testimony would show the witness in the case had spoken as disrespectfully of Congress as Mr. Sawyer had done of the President, and, therefore, he wanted it printed.

Mr. ELA said he was informed employes at the Portsmouth yard were discharged because they had expressed Republican sentiments, and he hoped all appropriations for detectives and spies at the Navy Yard would be stricken out.

After further debate the papers were referred to the Naval Committee.

House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 10, 1868.

TRIAL OF DR TYNG.

The trial of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for violation of an Episcopal Canon in preaching in a dissenting church, commenced to-day.

CUBAN AND SPANISH RULE.

A Havana special says: Dr. Larrozabal, author of General Simon Bolivar's life, had arrived at the Mexican capital and was interesting himself in favor of the liberation of Cuba from Spanish rule. There are rumors here that raids are taking place in Mexico against the persons and property of the Spanish residents in retaliation for Cuba's harboring of General Santa Anna.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Fenian Excitement.

Patrolmen Attacked in Cork.

Grand Jury Meeting at Dublin.

Bills Found Against Fenians.

Prizes to American Inventors.

Customs Conference in Germany.

The Rebellion in China.

Earthquake Shocks at Shanghai.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 10.—The Marquis D. Azeglio, Ambassador of Italy, has sent his resignation to the King of Italy, and requests to be recalled from London at an early day.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—The protracted strike of the dabmen has ended. The men have all returned to their stands and cabs are now running through the streets as usual to the great relief of the people.

LONDON, February 10.—The guards of constables and soldiers in and around Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoner Burke is still confined, have been doubled and many additional precautions taken, in consequence of reports that the Fenians threaten to rescue their leader by force. Much excitement exists in Warwick, and the citizens volunteer in large numbers to serve as special constables.

McCormick, is a private dispatch dated Paris to-day, reports that on the 5th inst. an official report was published of the trial of improved agricultural implements on the Imperial farms last year, and awards finally made to successful inventors by the special commission appointed by the Emperor. A grand prize is given McCormick for his reaping machine, and a gold medal, together with an object of art, to Wood, of Hoosic Falls, New York, for his mowing machine. Upon both these gentlemen the Emperor has conferred the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Other grand prizes were awarded to the Emperors of France, Austria and Russia.

CORK, February 10.—Last night a squad of policemen who were patroling the city were confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack with stones and clubs. The policemen being greatly outnumbered, fell back on the nearest station and were chased some distance by the mob, several of whom, during the flight of the police, fired upon them with pistols and other fire arms. None of them were hurt. As soon as they reached the neighborhood of the station the pursuit ceased. Reinforcements were then called out and the crowd had dispersed. As the night was dark and thick some of the attacking party could be distinctly seen or recognized, and though the officers are actively searching for the suspected ring leaders they have not yet been able to effect any arrests.

CORK, Feb. 10.—The police succeeded in arresting many persons who were suspected of having taken part in the riotous attempt to rescue Capt. Mackay. It is reported that among the arrested two men have been identified as the men who shot the two policemen on that occasion, but as no examination has yet taken place nothing definite is known as to the charges or evidence against them.

Some persons were also arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault on the police last night.

The recent bold disturbances of the peace have caused the Government officials here to redouble their exertions.

DUBLIN, February 10.—*Evening.*—The Grand Jury to whom the cases of the accused Fenians now in prison in this city are to be presented, to-day assembled at the Court House. Lord Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, delivered the charge to the jury, in which he deplored in strong language the outrages which had been perpetrated and the useless agitation and lawless spirit now prevailing in Ireland. The Grand Jury then withdrew to their chamber and commenced their labors. Two indictments have been found against the prisoner Lennox, one for treason, the other for murder, he being charged with shooting a policeman at Stepaside. The prisoner Pigot had been indicted on a charge of sedition.

CHINA.

LONDON, February 10.—Dispatches from China and news to the latest dates received, state that United States Minister Burlingame left Pekin on his mission for the Emperor of China, and arrived at Shanghai, from which place he was to proceed direct to the United States.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Shanghai, Ningpoo and the surrounding districts. No destruction of property or loss of life is reported. The oscillations were not violent, but the unusual occurrence caused great consternation among the Chinese, and wherever the phenomenon was felt the wildest panic prevailed.

Intelligence in regard to the rebellion in north China is not very definite. The Imperialists report a battle had taken place since the conflict at Shinting, and claim that the rebels were defeated in all these encounters, and Imperial arms are rapidly gaining ground they had lost.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 10.—The National Customs Conference, which will soon assemble here, is regarded not only as important to the interests of commerce, but as likely to advance in no small degree the progress of German unity. The National party, taking advantage of the opportunity, are assiduously laying plans to give a political character to the approaching Conference, which it is expected will embrace representatives from all sections of the Fatherland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, Feb. 10.—*Evening.*—Consols 93¾ @ 93¾ quiet at 7⅛; Illinois Central 37⅞; Erie 47¼.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—*Evening.*—Linseed cakes declined to 10 pounds 5s. Linseed oil 36 pounds 10s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed better; standard white 41 francs.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10—United States bonds 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed at an advance of ⅛d; middling uplands, 2⅞@8⅛; do. Orleans, 8⅛@8⅜; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn has advanced to 43s 6d; Wheat 13s 6d for California white, 14s 2d for red western; Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged. Provisions—Pork dull at 73; Lard advanced to 54s 6d for fine American; others unchanged. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 29s 6d; Refined Petroleum 1s 11½d; Sugar steady.

—Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, has sent his resignation as United States Senator to the Governor, on account of his continued sickness and inability to go to Washington, and the Legislature has determined to elect his successor on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at eleven o'clock a. m.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court and Reconstruction.

The Georgia Bill Dismissed.

The Question a Political One.

Court Has no Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court Decisions

Timber Lands for Naval Purposes.

Nominations Made and Acted Upon.

The Stanton-Grant Matter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1868.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Associate Justice Nelson announced the opinion in the case of the State of Georgia against Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, General Grant and Major General Pope.

The last named at the time the bill was filed was commanding the Third Military District, composed of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, designated by the act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplemental thereto, passed the 23d of the same month. The bill filed by the State of Georgia prayed for an injunction for the purpose of restraining the defendants from carrying into effect the several provisions of these acts and set forth the existence of Georgia as one of the States of the Union, and further that on the surrender of the Confederate States arms at the close of the civil war, that State was in the possession and enjoyment of all the rights belon ing to a State in the Union under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and entitled to representation in both Houses of Congress. The bill further sets forth that the intention and designs of those acts of Congress were to overthrow the State and its forms, viz: the overthrow of the existing State Government and the erection in its place of another not authorized by the Constitution, and that in furtherance of this intent the President, Lieut. Gen. Grant and Major-General Pope, acting under orders from the President, were about setting in motion a portion of these statutes to take military possession and subvert the Government of Georgia, thereby subjecting the people thereof to military rule; that the State was wholly inadequate to resist the power of the several departments of the United States, and protection ought to be afforded by a decree of the Supreme Court in the premises.

The bill next prayed: *First*—That defendants might be restrained from issuing any order or doing any act or thing within the State of Georgia injurious to said State which might be required by the terms of the said acts. *Second*—To cause the defendants to delay registration in Georgia as prescribed in the last named act. *Third*—To restrain them from admitting persons to register, which the law of Georgia had provided for in that act. *Fourth*—To prevent an election or returns of such election from being received according to the provisions of said acts. *Fifth*—From holding or causing to be held any convention as prescribed therein.

Associate Justice Nelson, having set forth the premises, but at greater length than above given, said in substance, that a motion had been made by counsel for defendants to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, and to which the complainant is entitled to the judgment of the court. It was claimed the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, either of the subject in the bill or over the parties prosecuting it. The first ground was supported by the argument that the case was political and not a judicial question, therefore it was not a subject of cognizance by this Court. The distinction between judicial and political power from the organization of the government, executive, legislative and judicial, and from the limitation of the powers of each under the Constitution. The judicial power over cases which arise in the administration, and the political power in the two other departments. The distinction between judicial and political power was so generally understood in the Convention it necessary to do nothing more than to refer to some of the authorities on the subject. They were alone their direction. Among them the case of Rhode Island against Massachusetts, reported. It had been supposed this case afforded authority for hearing and deciding as a question connected with a bill in equity. But on close examination this would be found a mistake. There was a question of boundary between these two States, and not one of a political character. In the case of Florida against Georgia the United States Government, the latter being the proprietors of a large portion of lands situated within the disputed boundary ceded to the United States by Spain, the State of Florida also being interested as a proprietor. The case of Georgia against the Cherokee Nation. The bill was filed in this case and in the Cherokee case to prevent the execution of certain acts of Georgia against the Cherokee Nation. The latter claimed the right to appear in Court as a foreign nation. The acts of the Legislature, if carried into execution, would have destroyed the tribal condition of the Cherokees and subjected them to the authority of the State. It was, therefore, decided that they were entitled to be a foreign nation in the sense referred to in the Constitution of the United States. Justice Marshall said the bill was untenable on another ground, namely: it involved political rights.

Justice Nelson referred to several high authorities in support of the above views, and showed that the political power did not belong to the Judiciary, and that the Court could have no jurisdiction merely an abstract opinion of the Constitution or of State laws. It might, however, decide on all statutes properly falling under judicial authority. But the second section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

The bill filed by the State of Georgia prays for an injunction to restrain defendants from executing certain parts of the acts of Congress, being apprehensive that injury to the State would thereby result, but according to law and precedent, in order to entitle the parties to relief, cause must be properly presented for the exercise of judicial power, and the case must refer to the rights of persons and property, and not to objects of political interest, which do not belong to the judiciary either in law or equity. In view of the principles under the Constitution and statutes, which the Courthad endeavored to explain, the question was whether the Court could take cognizance of the question now before it. The Court was called on to restrain defendants, who represented the Executive Department from putting into execution certain acts of Congress, which it was claimed would overthrow the existing State government of Georgia, and establish a different one in its stead. In other words, to control the constitutional existence of the State. Such is the substance of the bill. It called for the judgment of the Court on a political question, and not one involving persons and property. Unless the latter is the property or threatened danger to them, was presented in the bill in a form justifying judicial action by the Court. It was true the bill set forth political rights as in slaves, and among other things that Georgia owned certain property, the State Capitol, Executive Mansion, and other real and personal property, but further by putting those acts of Congress into execution the State would be deprived of the possession of such property; but it was apparent this reference was only incidental and not specific matter of remedy. The relief asked would call for a bill different from the one now before the Court.

Having for the reasons stated arrived at a conclusion, it was important to examine the question of jurisdiction in connection with the defendants. The Court dismissed the bill for want of jurisdiction. This decision, the Judge remarked, also disposed of the case of the State of Mississippi against Secretary Stanton, General Grant and Major General Ord, involving a similar question.

Chief Justice Chase said he did not concur in all the reasons, but assented to the conclusion, believing the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following opinions were delivered:

No. 77. Lowry, appellant, versus Sypher, administratrix of Keene; appeal from Circuit Court of the United States, district of Iowa. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 91. Haight, plaintiff in error, vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co.; in error to Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

No. 81. West et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. City of Aurora, Ind.; error to Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the Court will adjourn for the term on the first Monday in April.

TIMBER LAND FOR NAVAL PURPOSES.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the depredations upon and future care of reservations of lands for the purpose of supplying timber for the navy. The lands thus reserved were placed under the control of the Navy Department, and are scattered through Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, embracing 261,000 acres. Secretary Welles says if these lands are to be retained for the purpose for which they have been protected for half a century an appropriation for the Naval Bureau relative other necessary expenses will be required.

NOMINATIONS MADE AND ACTED UPON.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles F. Tuckerman, New York, Minister resident to Greece; Captain Greeve, Commodore in the Navy; Captain Alden, Commodore Oscar Price, retired; Commodore John Cooper, Captain on active list, vice Captain Green, nominated for promotion.

The Senate confirmed the following: T. Scott Stewart, Pa., Consul of Osaka and Hiago; James W. Henderson, Register Land Office at Humboldt, California; Thos. J. Wells, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico; William J. Britan, Assessor Internal Revenue First District, Mississippi; Felix G. Clark, Register Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa; Thos. Fitch, Surveyor of Customs at Public Money in Colorado; Irwin G. Stanton, Register of Land Office at Central City, Col. Ambrose Campbell, Register of Land Office at Marquette, Michigan; Lieut. Col. Wells, Paymaster of Shelbyville, Illinois; William G. Bowers, Postmaster, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ABROAD.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution, sent to the House to-day an elaborate report relative to the rights and the protection of American citizens abroad. Some of the papers are dated two years back. The Secretary promises another portion on the subject, so as to fully embrace information from all sources his department up to this date. The documents are composed for the greater part of reports and correspondences of foreign ministers, and addresses of the government on that subject, asking relief for naturalized citizens abroad.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting on Friday, voted to place the machine shops, &c., now established in the mountains and for the mountain division at Cheyenne, and to make that point a grand turning point at the east base of the mountains. This decision will cause an expenditure of a large amount of money, as the shops are to be on as large a scale as any in the United States, and will locate there a large force.

THE STANTON-GRANT MATTER.

The sub-Committee on Reconstruction this morning resumed the examination of Mr. Stillson, correspondent of the New York *World*, with reference to his conversations with the President on the subject of the removal of Secretary Stanton, and in connection with the President and Grant correspondence, which was referred by the House to the Committee.

COUNSEL FROM JAPAN.

The President recognizes Charles Wallcott Brooks Consul of Japan, at San Francisco.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

The Patent Office will issue two hundred and seventy six patents for the week ending the 18th instant.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The Vermont House, at Island Pond, Vermont, was burned on Sunday night.

—John B. Bold, one of the oldest merchants in Philadelphia, died on Sunday aged seventy-one years.

—At Muscatine, Iowa, Monday forenoon, the high school building was destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

—At Burlington, Vt., Sunday night, Miss Greenough, aged seventeen years, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

—A show case standing in one of the entrances of the jewelry store of Voagher & Bros., at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and robbed on Saturday of about two thousand dollars worth of watches and jewelry.

—John S. Platt, messenger of the Merchants Union Express Company, was arrested at St. Louis, Saturday, for embezzling seven hundred dollars from that Company.

—The City Council of Memphis yesterday passed a resolution abolishing the fire department after the first of next month, on account of the condition of the City Treasury.

—At Salem, Indiana, last Saturday, Walter B. Rodman, Jr. killed Absolem Wright, sixty five years old, by fracturing his skull with the butt of a gun. The murder was inexcusable. Rodman escaped.

—A fire broke out at Matteson, Illinois, yesterday morning, in a building occupied by Schell Bros. saddlers, destroying it, together with six adjoining buildings. Loss, twenty-four thousand dollars. Insured for fourteen thousand dollars in Illinois companies.

—The fire in John street, New York, on Saturday night, proves to have caused a loss of over half a million dollars. Beach, Lamb & Co. were the heaviest losers of the building, and their stock of steel in the basement, valued at 125,000 dollars was destroyed. Fully insured. A. W. Payne's loss is $200,000, fully insured. C. Greer, hardware, damaged to the amount of $50,000. Park Brothers' stock, damaged to the amount of $10,000. Loss on building, $5,000; insured. Several other parties lost minor amounts.

Cold Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., February 10.—The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at seven o'clock this morning indicated sixteen degrees below zero. At Winona, Minn., it was thirty-five below; Madison, Wisconsin, thirty-four below; Hastings and Watasha, Minn., thirty-six below, and St. Paul twenty below.

CHICAGO, February 10.—Dispatches from different points in Illinois and the West indicate last night the coldest of the season. The thermometer at eight o'clock this morning stood at Rock Island, twenty-eight degrees below zero; at Dixon, forty below; at Freeport, twenty-eight below; Cherry Valley, thirty-six below; Quincy, eight below; Beloit, Wis., twenty-seven below; at Madison, Iowa, twenty-four below; Dubuque, twenty two below; Muscatine, thirty-two below; Keokuk, ten below.

—There are evidences of the fact that the eccentric *coutures*, or wide sashes, are to be all the rage this season; and on these sashes are worn the largest and most vegant ornaments of silver and gilt. Among them are large, square shaped things, large and cumbersome dangle behind the belles. Some years since the ornaments I refer to would have been deemed fitted at best for the squaws of the Flatfoot or the Sioux, not to mention the red head and bright flannel lining, thick lipped Abyssinian that the belle, having exhausted the realms of taste, inforced near to enter that of show, and her disciples must obediently rush after her.—*Paris Cor.*

—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "The George Francis Train affair resolves itself into this: one passenger on the Scotia had too long a tongue, another had too long ears, and the authorities who made the arrest had too long noses. The one thing needed by all parties concerned was common sense."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH STREET FIRE.

Investigation of the Causes—The Fire Department Vindicated.

The fact of the disastrous fire on Fourth street occurring in the same establishment and but a few hours after the first had been extinguished gave rise to the opinion that the fire department, which was under the charge of Assistant Engineer McElroy at the time, had been negligent or direlect in their duty, as it was believed that the first fire had not been extinguished thoroughly and as a consequence the second resulted from it. This impression, we believe, originated with some of the firemen, who it appears were chagrined and disappointed because they were not permitted, as has been the custom, to flood the building with water, Mr. McElroy allowing but one stream to be put in the building, which, under the circumstances, was amply sufficient to extinguish the fire. These reports, which reflected considerably upon the competency of a faithful and efficient officer, having become generally circulated, in order to place the facts before the public Chief Engineer Hare ordered an investigation of the matter yesterday, which took place before His Honor, Mayor Blackmore, at three o'clock P. M. The following testimony was elicited:

Seth Wilmot, Lieutenant of the police, testified that he was on duty the night of the fire; was the first to discover it, and gave the alarm; was in the building when the engine left it; was notified that the fire was effectually extinguished, and thought the second fire broke out in a building adjoining the one in which the fire first occurred.

Officer Rook, of the police, had also been present at the fire, examined the premises after the engine left the fire, and was fully satisfied that it was thoroughly put out. He first discovered the second fire in the third and fourth stories. The first fire was not near a partition. Thinks it unsafe to leave fire in bucket and tub of water, in case the fire should break out again before he left the premises.

John D. Baily, N. Gratton Murphy, Fire Marshal George Wilson of the Eagle Engine Co., William Hanlin, James Mullen and William Lynch, of the Duquesne, and John Mattern, all testified that they left the premises after they were fully satisfied before leaving that it was thoroughly extinguished, and that the Assistant Engineer had done his duty effectually.

Chief Engineer Ham stated that he was fully satisfied that the Assistant had performed his duty faithfully, and that no blame attached to him whatever.

Meeting of the Firemen's Association

A regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association was held Monday evening, February 10th, at the rooms of the Association in City Building.

In the absence of President McCarthy, on motion of Mr. Torley, Joseph Irwin, of the Niagara, was called to the chair, and Col. W. B. Neeper, of the Vigilant, appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Members present—Messrs. Kincaid, Wilson and Reese, of the Eagle; Sims and Wall, of the Allegheny; Hamil, of the Duquesne; Johnson, Irwin and Cupples, of the Niagara; Torley, Neeper and Kincaid, of the Vigilant; Swint and Little, of the Relief, and Nobbs and McKee, of the Humane.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Reese moved that the names of the delegates from the Humane Company be stricken from the rolls, and that the company be ruled out of the Association.

Mr. Torley moved to amend by referring the matter to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The amendment was not seconded and then Reese resorted to the original motion, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKee the Independence, which was No. 8 in the Association, took the place of the Good Intent, which was No. 7.

Chief Engineer John H. Hare presented his quarterly report, ending February 10th, 1868, to the Association, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Number of Fires—November, 9; December, 12; January, 13, and one false alarm; February, 5. Total number of fires, 42. False alarms 1.

Accidents during the quarter there were eighteen persons killed or fatally injured, and ten wounded.

On motion of Mr. Torley, the report was received and ordered to be filed.

The bill of James McCaffrey, janitor, for $5 was read and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Torley presented the credentials of Messrs William C. Brown, Gen. A. L. Pearson and Jacob Painter, as delegates from the Lawrence Fire Company, elected respectively for one, two and three years, and moved that they be admitted as members of the Association. Mr. Torley said that according to the Constitution they could not be admitted until the company was organized and in service.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Neeper read a communication from Thomas H. Rabe recommending that the firemen be furnished with hot coffee at fires. The communication was referred.

Mr. Torley called the attention of the members to a patent clamp for the purpose of stopping leaks in hose, for which Mr. John Floyd is agent, and moved that the Association recommend its adoption.

Mr. Cupples amended by referring it to the Committee on Engines and Hose. The amendment was lost, however.

On motion of Mr. Swint, the Chief Engineer was requested to use all his influence to assist the Lawrenceville Fire Company in procuring their organization and procuring an apparatus.

Mr. Sims offered a resolution providing for the alteration of article second, so as to provide for the election of four Assistant Engineers. Laid over.

On motion, adjourned.

Seventh Ward (Allegheny) Nuisance.

This case, just tried in the Quarter S

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

YESTERDAY the Petroleum Board passed a resolution warmly commending the course taken by the newspapers here in reference to the bill recently introduced into the Senate to provide for an Inspector of Oils. This may properly be taken elsewhere as indicating that if the newspapers of this city have spoken with warmth or even vehemence of that project, they have only reflected the sentiments of a large, enterprising, and respectable class of business men whose private rights were assailed to gratify the cupidity of speculators in legislation.

While on this point, we may as well advance a step further, and declare that touching various prominent interests of this community, injuriously affected by proceedings at Harrisburg, in the legislative bodies, our journals have not felt more strongly, or expressed themselves more tartly, than the great bulk of our business men. If anybody, in other parts of the Commonwealth has imagined the heat was monopolized by our newspapers, he has labored under a delusion. The newspapers have spoken only the mind of the citizens.

CONGRESS has been accused, alike by Democrats and Conservative Republicans, of usurping authority in its Reconstruction Policy not conferred on it by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has had this question before it, and has decided that Congress has exclusive authority in the premises, only political topics being involved. What is more: this decision conforms to the doctrine held by the Court on this class of matters from the foundation of the government. Congress has been, and is still acting strictly within the limits of its prerogatives; and its assailants wish to make new rules, in conflict with all past precedents to suit their party ends.

This decision is the more consequential because it has been understood for months that a majority of the Judges, in their private opinions, do not consent to what Congress has done and is doing. If they had the power they would not do as Congress is doing, but they are constrained to adjudge that the discretion is not with them, but with the Senate and House. After this, it will become the Democrats to abate somewhat, at least, of their wild talk about the usurpations of Congress.

EARLY LAST WEEK we quoted the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced by Chief Justice TANEY, in the Rhode Island case, (DORR's Rebellion,) in which the law was laid down to be that in political matters the bench had no jurisdiction, the Constitution devolving on Congress exclusively the right and duty of adjudging whether the State organizations were republican in form and substance. This was demonstrating that the powers now claimed by Congress for itself, of regulating the governments of the Southern States, and denied to the Supreme Court, was not revolutionary or even novel, but strictly in accordance with the organic law as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal. It was, also, showing inferentially that the Democrats, under color of zeal for the authority and dignity of the Supreme bench, were aiming to debauch it into an instrument of partizan contentions.

The *Post* read this decision with profound amazement; cogitated upon it for the remainder of the week; took it for its Sunday meditation; and, finally, on Monday undertook to prove that the Judges were egregiously ignorant of the meaning of the Constitution and of the extent of their powers—and, all this, under color of replying to our reflections upon the decision and its applicability to the existing situation. So, then, our contemporary is equally at variance with Congress and the Supreme Court. Probably it agrees just as little with the Executive as with Legislative and Judicial Departments. If it could only run all three of co-ordinate branches to suit itself, it might be satisfied, but it would produce a government no good citizen would be willing to live under.

To the grief of the *Post*, doubtless, the Supreme Court, on yesterday morning, re-affirmed its old doctrine, dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi Reconstruction cases. The Democrats will now feel a like contempt for the Court as for Congress.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The College is too frequently regarded with jealousy by the friends of Common Schools, as some consider themselves; even with a hostile spirit, as if the two were not, as they are, the complements of each other—both essential to one whole. These persons, sometimes officials, either do not know or forget that our College, as we have already shown in our paper, precedes the Common School and furnishes the warmest friends and most able advocates of the latter. The more thoroughly educated a man is the broader and more liberal are his views. Such a man is our present State Superintendent. He has proposed the grand idea of uniting all Colleges, truly such, into one system, giving to each $3,000 annually. Each of them on its part is to educate one student from the Common or High School gratuitously for only fifty dollars—fifty dollars given by the State. This measure meets with the hearty approval of the venerable and able chairman of the Committee of Education of the Senate and with the true friends of education throughout our State. It offers to the indigent but worthy student in our Common Schools the highest educational advantages in the State without charge. By it our University would be required to educate sixty such students if offered it, at one-half its present rates. Its friends have deeply felt the need of some provision for the many worthy young men who desire to enjoy its advantages and who could board at home but cannot go abroad or pay the tuition here. Many such have been aided by remitting the whole or a part of their tuition. This course has imposed a heavy burden on a few men poorly able to bear it. To endow scholarships for such has been the desire of the friends of the University for a long time. Should this bill pass it will partially remove this want. We trust our Representatives and Senators will give this matter their warmest support. In years past the subject of education in its particular relations to our own county has been disregarded greatly to our injury and their shame.

DEPENDENT AND CRIMINAL POPULATION.

The Citizens Association of Pennsylvania has made its report on the Dependent and Criminal Population of the State. It begins by dividing the dependent population into four divisions and thus considering—Paupers, Vagrants, Divinely Afflicted, and inmates of the House of Refuge.

There are 14,988 paupers in poor houses and chargeable to counties, or one in 246 of the population. The lowest estimate of the cost of maintaining them is 29 cents per day each, or $1,597,720, or $2 67 for each voter in the State.

The relief given to deserving poor not residing in Poor Houses amounts to 32 cents for each voter in the State.

The number of the second class or vagrants is difficult to ascertain on account of their roving propensities, but 361,000 meals have been furnished to such during the year by the various poor houses.

The report then goes on to consider what it styles the third class of poor under the following several generally recognized divisions:

1st. The Insane, for whom there are five hospitals, besides those attached to county houses, with a capacity for holding and caring for some 1,100 patients, and to which the Legislature has appropriated upwards of $800,000, more than half of which has been given to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

2nd. Feeble minded children, for whom but one hospital exists in the State, which is capable of caring for but 80 patients, while the number of imbeciles in the State is almost as great as the number of insane. Intemperance of one or both parents is supposed to be the cause of at least one-third of the cases of this character, and the cost to each voter is 3 3 cents per year.

3d. Deaf mutes, for whom the hospital in Philadelphia has been working since 1821, during which time it has received from the State treasury $348,000. A large proportion of the patients of this institution are turned out as useful and productive citizens of the Commonwealth.

4th. The Blind, for whom the Institute in Philadelphia has done so much. Six hundred inmates have been morally and socially educated, and fitted to be self-sustaining, in this hospital, which has since its establishment, in 1851, cost the State $484,450.

The homes for friendless children and houses of refuge are then considered and generally approved of by the Association.

After which the report goes on to consider in the same exhaustive manner the Criminals of the State and the means taken for their punishment or restoration. The estimated population of the State and county prisons is 9,116, or one in 402 of the population of the Commonwealth; the average cost of their maintenance is 44 cents per day each, or $1,464,029 60 per annum. Two-thirds of all the pauperism and crime in the State are attributed to intemperance, and one-third of the insane and feeble minded can be traced to the same cause. At this estimate the aggregate cost to the State of maintaining paupers and prisoners, whose condition is the result of intemperance, is $2,304,234 per year, and the insane, idiotic and other dependent persons from the same cause cost the State in the aggregate $55,666 60 per year. Such startling facts as these form a most eloquent temperance lecture, and one which should be read by all. The whole tone and result of the report and investigations of this Association are cautious and discriminating, and will be productive of great good and a needed reform in the State.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Winter Lambs.

Winter has long been upon us in good earnest, and all kinds of stock, and particularly lambs, calves and colts need good shelter, good care, and plenty of good food. They cannot withstand the piercing winter weather like older animals. They do not like the dry hay, and unless they have especial care will fall away, and perhaps not survive the spring.

But it was upon the care of lambs that we began this article. They should be separated from the older sheep without fail. Sheep never do well in large flocks at best, and the weakest and puniest suffer the most. Lambs, if left with the older sheep, will be pushed about by their superior strength—driven and kept away from the hay, and dwindle and die. They need better feed and more care than old sheep. Sheaf oats are excellent for lambs; but begin by feeding light, and increase the amount gradually to what they ought to have. Corn should be fed, if oats are not to be had. Corn meal is better than unground corn, and shelled corn better than corn in the ear—but if you have not the one, use the other.

Good, bright, sweet hay should also be provided in sufficient quantity and variety. Clover hay, saved with proper care, is greatly relished by lambs, and, indeed, by all kinds of stock. It is strange that farmers don't raise more clover hay, and less timothy. Clover is more fattening and better relished by all kinds of stock. Indeed, stock will keep fat on clover and grow poor on timothy alone, if fed on timothy, they must have corn also. But a variety of hay should be produced—timothy for working animals —clover, orchard grass, herd's grass &c., and these given for a change and particularly to lambs and other young stock.

No man should pretend to keep sheep without having racks from which they are to feed. It is more essential in the climate than further north, because we have so much rain and mud here. To throw upon the ground, the feed gets trampled into the mud and wasted—wretched economy, when a few dollars would have prevented any such waste.

If the flock of lambs is large, they should be sub-divided and the puny ones separated and given still better care. An experience of twenty-five years with lambs has taught us the correctness of these directions.

Load Binders.

A very simple, effective and quick way of fastening four-foot wood upon a sled, not in general use, is a roller or windlass at the back end of the sled. An inch and a half or two-inch hole is bored horizontally into the rack or ladders behind the back stake holes, then take a round hard wood stick, four or five inches in diameter, make a gudgeon on each end of it to fit the holes bored in the rack or ladders; or instead of boring holes iron staples can be used on the under side of the rack or sled body, which will hold the roller. Bore two or three inch and a half lever holes in this roller, and you have a windlass similar to those used by blacksmiths in shoeing cattle. When the wood is placed upon the sled, fasten the binding chainly firmly to the front end of the sled, and passed over the middle of the load, fastening the other end to the windlass, which being turned, draws the chain with great force upon the wood, so that not a stick can move until the sled is upset, or the windlass loosened. If the binding chain becomes loose by jolting of the load on the road, you have only to turn the windlass a little, and the chain is tight as before. This is the quickest and most thorough way of fastening loads of any kind upon wagon or sled, and often saves the load from turning over, by keeping it in place when on slanting places.—*N. E. Homestead.*

The Service Berry—Pyrus Arbutifolia.

The mountains and valleys of British Columbia over which fire has swept, consuming all the timber, and leaving nothing standing after its departure, are covered with a growth of young poplars and the service berry shrub, which does not attain any great size, although I have seen them ten and twelve feet in height, but rarely exceeding three and four feet. The berries are ripe in August and hang on until frost. The bears revel among them at this time of the year. Millions of bushels ripen and fall to decay.

Loudon says the grafting of the aronia or service berry, strictly *Pyrus arbutifolia*, on the common thorn, renders it one of the truly ornamental shrubs. Some years since I received from H. P. Fulkerson, Esq., some plants of a dwarf variety of the service berry, which grew a pleasant little fruit; but its want of character on its own roots led me to neglect it, and I have lost it. As a novelty and an ornamental shrub, I notice this now, that our growers may take hold of and introduce it. E. R. E.

—*Horticulturist for January.*

Barking Apple Trees.

There is a certain period in the season, when the bark may be stripped wholly from the trunks of apple trees, without destroying them. It must be at a time when some new bark has been just formed beneath the old, thus forming a sufficient coating for a new growth. It is necessary that the old bark be taken off, without rubbing or chafing the new surface. We lately examined an old orchard in the town of Brighton, near Rochester, a part of the trees of which had been divested of their bark about a year ago. They were found in a thrifty, healthy condition, the trunks being covered with a smooth new bark of a uniform thickness of about one sixteenth of an inch. We are unable to say how long the season continues, when this operation may be performed with safety, nor what degree of benefit or injury is likely to result. In the present case, the trees were certainly much improved in smoothness of appearance. Have any of our readers had any decided or satisfactory experience in this respect?—*Country Gentleman.*

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

Almost every locality has its own system, but I may advert to a few facts on this subject: Poultry, when died to death, is much whiter in the flesh. I should advise the following plan, as the very best, causing instant death without any disfigurement:

Open the beak of the fowl, then with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. When the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France with paper shavings or short cocoa-nut fibers to preserve their shape, they will keep much longer fresh. Some breeders cram their poultry before killing to make them appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evinced by the quality of greenish, putrid looking fowls that are seen in the markets.—*Geyelin's Poultry Breeding. Published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass.*

Black Knot in Plum Trees.

D. D. Walsh, of Rock Island, Ill., a well known as an entomologist, says that all his examinations have resulted in the conviction that the black knot on the plum tree is the effect of a fungus, and is not a disease nor a gall. He thinks the spores or seeds are formed about the end of July, in latitude 40 deg, 30 min., and the effect if the excrescences be all cut off and destroyed by the early part of July, an official stop will be put to their farther spread.

Comparative Yield of Potatoes.

C. R. Wilson, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, writes the *Prairie Farmer*, Philadelphia, on the comparative productiveness of three varieties of potatoes which he tested the past season. There were sent to him, from Ohio, two Harrison, three Early Sebec, and eight Early Goodrich potatoes. These were cut to single eyes and planted in drills eighteen inches apart in garden soil. They were dug in September. The Sebec yielded a bushel; the Goodrich gave five bushels; and the Harrison about two and a half bushels. About half the Sebec died out after having made a considerable growth. Two bushels of the Gleasons were planted as an experiment, cut like the others, and produced about forty-nine bushels, or nearly twenty-five to one.

How to Keep up Your Hay Crop.

A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting too low is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass lands in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

The Beech as a Hedge Plant.

I noticed your article in the *Farmer* of November 9th, upon the use of the beech as a hedge plant. I think it may be used with much success, making a beautiful hedge, if care is used in shortening in. I saw many hedges of this kind in Switzerland, Eastern France and Prussia, and was struck with the adaptation of the beech for a thin but effective hedge. In branches little, is stiff and keeps its place. I saw but little that was killed or injured by dry seasons.—*T. L. S., in Maine Farmer.*

WHISKY FOR RATS.—A correspondent of the *Arkansas Conservative*, whose house was over-run with rats, says a servant girl, who had seen the effect of whisky on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment upon rats. Accordingly she took a small quantity, made it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after she went down and found several rats gloriously "fiddled," engaged in throwing potato parings, and hailing some another up to drink. These were easily disposed of, and those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering from a severe headache.

MUCK FOR POTATOES.—The editor of the *Maine Farmer* adds from an experience of many years that muck does well for potatoes on dry land. He advises hauling out muck in the winter on sandy or gravelly pasture, and there allowed to freeze; then in the spring apply a shovelful of muck in a hill with a tablespoonful of plaster. This, he says, will produce a heavy crop. Potatoes in Maine the past season were a small crop and poor in quality.

A Sufferer from Dyspepsia

is of all men the most miserable, and how very prevalent is this disease among all classes! The causes of this malady are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them. The primary cause, however, is a disturbance of the digestive organs: the food, instead of undergoing that chemical change which should fit it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET. Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 30th, 1868.

Frightful Prophecies

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is fusion of Saturn. The poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the sun is gradually failing! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it is well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing, buffer their hearts, deep pain, stress to constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the needless ills of disease are withheld. The consolations and physique of the latest robustness may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but powerless. Not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is directly the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be claimed among the staples of life, and no family would dare to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case. Delivery from addressed of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful in the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET. Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 30th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Contests of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the city, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactured articles from producers, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, and will render it quite an attractive and useful a reality to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and select matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The Size of the GAZETTE is used exclusively by the Court of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transactions in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by putting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at regular rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $2.00.
Clubs of Five ..... 1.75.
Clubs of Ten ..... 1.50.
—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

FENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 61 and 63 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

GARDEN FIGS,
VERY CHOICE,
Put up in wicker baskets, for family use; a fresh supply just received and for sale by the pound or basket, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ward street.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS.
We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturer's wholesale Prices, put up in cases of ½ dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at Wholesale and retail, which will be found in stock.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
No. 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICE TO
INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF
SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.
The Share holders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, are offering for their own Stock in any of the National Banks of either section in the States, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, it being the first of the three days required by the late act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1866, and will remain open for the same time given for the receipts of other sums, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

CHICKERING PIANO,
BUT LITTLE USED—AT A BARGAIN.
A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO,
Round corners front and back, extra carved mouldings, elaborately ornamented legs and pedal, in parlors order in every particular. Has had only five months use, and is nearly new. Will be sold at $450 less than it cost, on account of the owner leaving the city.
Apply at once to
C. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.

IMMENSE DEMAND
FOR THE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. Chronic diseases, the CONSEQUENCES of the use of corrosive alkalies and impurities in BOTH LYE & SOAPS and IMPROVE the fabrics.
It saves MONEY, HEALTH and LABOR.
☞ BUY IT! TRY IT!! USE IT!!!
Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$500 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and recovery of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.
He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he left home, that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the instep.
Information may be left at W. M. J. ANDERSON & CO.'S Wood street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

"J. B. HARRIS'"
Safety Fire Jacket,
FOR SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES.
WANTED—A few active, energetic MEN, to present the
"WARRANTED FIRE PROTECTOR,"
To the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, and vicinity of the city. Men of character will find good employment. Apply at
No. 84 FIFTH STREET, 2d door above Wood
J. B. HARRIS.
Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of the A. V. R. R. and Morris street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum
Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest cash prices. Manufactured to the satisfaction of any. Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
No. 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 56 and 58 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil
TOOLS. SAMPLE free. Address S. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. 6m11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
Tickets for Dinner of Supper ..... 50 cents.
Admission, without Tickets, ... 25 cents.
Feb11:6

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
The Ladies of ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Lawrenceville, will hold a
FESTIVAL AND FAIR,
In the SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM of TRINITY CHURCH, (if State Street kindly furnished for that purpose, on the
Afternoon & Evening of Wednesday,
THE 12TH INSTANT,
And the TWO FOLLOWING DAYS. The proceeds to be in aid of the fund for erecting a new Church.
feb11

AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JUST RECEIVED, OF THE
Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
At Reduced Prices.
feb11

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh
Have now open A LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at
LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES
Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at
No. 115 WOOD STREET.

NINTH WARD
STEAM FIRE ENGINE.
Owing to the agreement to pay in cash, when delivered, for the
Steam Fire Engine for the 9th Ward,
The subscribers to the fund, and all those indebted to subscribe, are requested to pay the same to the Committee having the matter in charge at once, as the Committee are determined to pay all expenses as they go along. They hope the friends of the ward will act promptly. A Committee is now canvassing the ward, and it is hoped those who have not already subscribed will do so liberally.
By order of THE COMMITTEE.
feb11

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.,
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh.*
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.
FOR THE FINEST TEAS,
The Choicest Groceries,
The Purest Spices,
And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to
FRANCE'S TEA MART,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, H. BUTTERFIELD,
G. M. K'MASTER.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, 98 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE,
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 108 Fifth Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 8th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of PARK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Borough.
JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.
M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard,
Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BRICK, at the Yard, or delivered in the city, to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE & KAY'S, Fifteenth street, at the Yard, will be promptly filled.

A NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 114 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN MITSCH.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.
CLAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or rent my CLAY BANK, on ARCH ST., (Ninth ward,) in Allegheny City, near the residence of W. M. Shinick, Esq., fronting on the Allegheny river, and extending back to the Observatory, the Bank being about a half of that from 4 to 5 feet deep. I will divide and sell in lots to suit purchasers, or will rent for one year or more. For further enquiry of
ROBERT F. LIGGETT, 59 Federal St.,
Allegheny City.

F. HUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Wood & Chatham Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware,
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand. Repairing done in the best manner, and promptly, on short notice.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary, marine and river service. Also, the PERRY BOILER. A variety of 10, 12 and 15 horse power on hand, which will be sold at very low prices.
P. P. GRIGGS, Wellsville, O.,
Fifty mile from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. R. 1m

100,000, 100,000, 100,000,
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND
and make to order all kinds of
SPRING AND AXLE BOXES,
DRAFT, BRAKE HANGINGS,
THIMBLES, LOOSE PULLEYS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS,
DAY BARRS and
BRASS FINISHERS' WORK.
At Hogsett's Brass Works, near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Pittsburgh.
HOGSETT & CO.

KNABE & CO.'S
GOLD MEDAL
Premium Piano Fortes.
For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 49 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
At No. 146 GRANT STREET.
jy7 P. C. DUFFY.

JOHN PEUS, ORNAMENTAL
PLASTERER, Fourth street, between Wood and Fourth street, on side or from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand, a general assortment of Lime, Hair, Sand, Laths, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Stones, Mantles, Board Cloths, Brackets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Rags, Lead, Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. 1m*

JOHN B. & A. MERDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
SEED STORE—119 SMITHFIELD STREET, a few doors from Post Office,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Aspinwall Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1868, for supplying 4 hundred of the inmates for the Allegheny County Workhouse and Infirmary Asylum.
GEO. ALBERT, Secretary.
☞ Specifications may be seen at BARR & HOLMES, Fifth Street, Allegheny.

CHAMPION DINING SALOON,
No. 45 Fifth Street,
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.
MEALS at all hours. RAW OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city.
S. F. KELLY, Proprietor.

SECURITY AND COMFORT for ALL THE TRAVELLING COMMUNITY.
J. B. HARRIS'
SAFETY FIRE JACKET,
Car Heater and Moderator,
For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of stoves and fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature desired, without the possibility of letting the fire or cause to which the Jacket may be attached.
Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a No. 84 street which is warranted to protect from fire any wood that may be supplied with its use, I take pleasure in calling the attention of railroad companies, and the public generally, to the above, as I am prepared to furnish it to any railroad company in the United States in the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. It is also manufactured for burning Bituminous coal, and is the only one that will do so successfully. It will also burn wood or coke if desired. It is so constructed that it may be packed in a small space, and easily secured. I will sell, to any railroad company in the United States, the right to use it, or will undertake to do so on reasonable terms in selling privileges, either of State or county.
J. B. HARRIS.
☞ Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. 1m

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
AND
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the most valuable improvements known in the construction of Pianos, and is unsurpassed in Tone, Touch and Workmanship, for combining all and every requisite to constitute a perfect piano. It has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.
The Piano Fortes from $500 to $1,000, according to style finish and ornamentation, and will be sold on the most favorable terms. Every Piano warranted for five years.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN
Stands at the head of all reed instruments in use. Its tone is pure and full, unlike the tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. Every Organ fully warranted for five years. Price from $100 to $350. All guaranteed for five years.
Call and examine the SCHOMACKER PIANOS and ESTEY'S ORGANS at
BARR, KNABE & BUETTLER,
No. 127 ST. CLAIR STREET.

JACKSON'S
UNIVERSAL
WASHING COMPOUND.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PREPARATION.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for circulating purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five hours' hard labor on the Wash board, besides money, time and fuel.
For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it leaves the paint soft and brilliant when dry.
It is also useful for SCRUBBING FLOORS, WASHING WINDOWS, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
or other injurious article.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE SHAPE ALONE.

BY MARK AKENSIDE.

The shape alone let others prize,
The features of the fair;
I look for sportly in her eyes,
And meaning in her air.

A damask cheek, an ivory arm,
Shall ne'er my wishes win;
Give me an animated form,
That speaks a mind within;

A form where awful honor shines,
Where sense and sweetness move,
And angel innocence refines
The tenderness of love.

These are the soul of beauty's frame,
Without whose vital aid
Unfinished all her features seem,
And dull her roses dead.

But, ah! where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view!
With every image of delight,
With graces ever new!

Oh, power to charm! the deepest woe,
The wildest rage control—
Diffusing mildness o'er the brow
And rapture through the soul.

Their power but faintly to express
All language must despair;
But go, behold Aspasia's face,
And read it perfect there.

EPHEMERIS.

—Gen. Fremont's beard is said to be packing the theatre of Foad du Lac.

—The Black Creek is packing the theatre of Foad du Lac.

—Bryant's New York *Evening Post* is just sixty-seven years old.

—"Reed and Wright" is the name of a Wisconsin newspaper firm.

—The gold yield of Nova Scotia was nearly $3,000,000 last year.

—Greenwich, Conn., boasts of having the largest paper mill in the country.

—A St. Louis dentist has been mulct $2,500 for breaking a patient's jaw.

—Minnie Hack stormed whatever heart there was in Chicago and took it.

—Judge Busteed is not busted, and is holding court the same as before he was shot.

—A man in Brooklyn thinks he has the shortest surname in the country. It is *By*.

—The best remedy for frosted limbs is said to be a liberal application of refined petroleum.

—Dr. Ball, a full blooded negro, is editor of a Democratic journal at Lebanon, Ill.

—A lineal and direct descendant of Martin Luther, in the eighth generation, is now residing at Hagerstown.

—Gen. Carl Schurz declined a seat in the North German Parliament, although it was urgently proffered him.

—A lady in Paris, in speaking of one of the masqued balls at the opera, said it was sadder than the catacombs.

—The New Albany *Commercial* makes the strange little typographical error of speaking of this country as the Untied States.

—The Carletons have published Ranan's new book "St. Paul" in uniform style with the former works of that author.

—*Punch*, scouting at Col. Colt's pretensions as inventor of the fire arms bearing his name, calls the earth an old revolver.

—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been cited as an instance of another Senator following close on Yates and Salsbury.

—The Hebrews of Milwaukee have inaugurated a new benevolent society, which is doing a large amount of good to the poor of that city.

—Indianapolis has a romantic wedding party. The groom is a judge, and some time ago sentenced the former husband of the bride to the penitentiary.

—New York is considering the propriety of adopting the excellent Philadelphia system of street numbering for its crooked streets and avenues.

—It took eight weeks for five bottles of Godfrey's acordial to kill an Ohio child recently. Weakness was evidently not one of the faults of that infant's constitution.

—Nantucket has a steamer, and it is disabled, wherefore that interesting island is entirely cut off from any but sailing communication with the outside world.

—Our wild Northern brothers are playing a good deal of curling, and recently Milwaukee and Chicago had a curling match, in which Chicago came out triumphant.

—The Illinois State Prison is a paying institution; stock, if it can be had, in that concern, ought to pay well. $1,200 to $1,400 per week is the net average gain of the institution.

—Pharaoh's serpents can now be made perfectly harmless, by the use of petroleum, instead of the poisonous substance which has been the great objection hitherto to this wonderful toy.

—A Democratic paper says that Thad. Stevens is on his last legs. We fear it is so, but they seem to be about as good, as far as the head they support is concerned, as any legs he ever had.

—There is a pair of embroidered slippers in a Broadway window, the price of which is $25. An excellent place for unmarried clergymen to get rid of their stock on hand, we should think.

—Some of the Cincinnati papers in speaking of a recent Rink masquerade, mentioned one man who appeared as the "Bay of Algiers." A view of this bay by gaslight was certainly a novelty.

—The shades of the much boasted Pilgrim Fathers would be shocked in a manner quite improper for shades, if they could learn that their degenerate children pay $10,000 per week now for ballet dancing.

—Louis Napoleon, it is said, devotes more time than is absolutely necessary to the glass. He formed an attachment for whiskey when in America, which is gaining on him more than is probably good for him.

—Paris has a new and horrible sensation. The Empress, it is said, bathes in milk, and the lacteal liquid is then sold to the Cafes; as everybody in Paris patronizes the restaurants everybody is interested and outraged.

—A French Abbe of unusual acuteness, has discovered that the best way to suppress Feinianism is for the English Church to come back to Rome and ask Pio Nono to go over and preach a few times in St. Paul's.

—They have a dog in Cincinnati which goes to fires with a hook and ladder company and climbs the ladders, enters the windows, and after picking up something that he is able to carry, retreats by the way he came.

—The *Boston Pilot* says that the man is now living who will see the majority of people in this country Roman Catholics. If this be true the people of that denomination should make sure that the next Pope is eligible for the Presidency.

—Hartford, Conn., is a distressingly virtuous place. How newspapers of a local character manage to exist there is a mystery. A reporter of one of their journals finding no items at the police court got off the following in his paper:

POLICE COURT.

"Not a prisoner at the bar
To make a special item;
Three reporters on the spot,
No item for the three."

—London *Punch* thus makes merry over an advertisement:

EMPLOYMENT FOR HOUSEBODY.—Here it is, and a very good idea, too:

"The 13-stop Harmonicum, with Swell, Thirty Guineas. Full Lists sent on application."

Why shouldn't a Swell do something for himself in this way? Of course, in applying for the 13-stopper you'd ask the following questions:

1. Does the Swell play the harmonium?
2. Does he require much dressing?
3. If he won't play (being sulky, or not well, for instance) what may you do to him to make him go? Of course, "if I had a donkey what wouldn't," every one knows all about *that*, but in the case of a Swell the mode of treatment is scarcely so clear.
4. If a family hires a harmonium, will the Swell take his meals with them, or by himself in his own harmonium?
5. Can the Swell be let out? Let out with safety—and, if so, may he be depended upon to come back?

Many more interrogatories might be put to the enterprising advertisers, but in any case we have done our duty in making the above suggestions, and *Caveat emptor!*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are widely known to be useful.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

sold by all Druggists. sol3-d&T

WM. HARRHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, of all sizes and patterns, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Boxes, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Nothing Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Hopper Scales and also Manufacturers of HARRHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja3-d1yd

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to Robinson, Mines & Millers,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundery and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Steam and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Offices, No. 70 Water and No. 69 First streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11-d1yd

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Boat Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Rainod Still Heads, Bolts, Spikes and Nails, Copper Paint. Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin and Oils. Nos. 19 and 21 Water street, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl4-d&wly

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—Just Issued, a New Medical Work on the Causes of Solitude, and the DISEASES and DISORDERS which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja28-d&EOP

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 228 PENN STREET,

ja30-d&wly PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous rates. Prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every grade, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood. fe10

CARPETS!

NEW GOODS.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR

SPRING TRADE, 1868.

Bought at the lowest prices of the late reduction, and sold at exceedingly low rates.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

ja13

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO'S,

24 Fifth Street,

ja28-d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

FEBRUARY.....1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

In the market, of equal qualities and styles.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

ja14-d&T (SECOND FLOOR.)

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing,

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

in order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja23-d&T

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no27-3dd

S. G. CLARK. J. H. WATKINS. D. P. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

CEO. G. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent Stitched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor

Union Depot, Pittsburgh. au1

COTTON—8 bales on steamer Mary Erwin, to arrive, for sale by

fe10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE REGISTER,

OF

G. H. TOWER,

164 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Now offers at private sale, and advantageous terms, the following FARMS in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria Counties, and elsewhere:

FARM No. 1. A very valuable Tract of Fifty-eight Acres, situate in Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., about nine miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike Road. The improvements are a large two-story brick dwelling house, containing nine rooms, with hall, cellar, and all necessary outbuildings; a large bank barn, with stabling under; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a young orchard of about 125 choice trees, stocked with choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced with rail and stone fencing, and all underlaid with limestone coal. It is one of the best and most desirable small farms in the county.

FARM No. 2. A very valuable Tract of Fifty-eight Acres, situate in Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., about nine miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike Road. The improvements are a large two-story brick dwelling house, containing nine rooms, with cellar, and all necessary outbuildings; a large bank barn, with stabling under; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a young orchard of about 125 choice trees, stocked with choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced with rail and stone fencing, and all underlaid with limestone coal. It is one of the best and most desirable small farms in the county.

FARM No. 3. Farm of Two Hundred Acres, situate in West Deerfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about eight miles from the borough of Indiana, and one mile from Homer Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a large two-story frame dwelling house and a large frame barn, with stabling under, and all necessary outbuildings; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The land is well watered and fenced, and is in a good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with limestone coal. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 4. Farm of Two Hundred Acres, situate in West Deerfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about eight miles from the borough of Indiana, and one mile from Homer Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a large two-story frame dwelling house and a large frame barn, with stabling under, and all necessary outbuildings; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The land is well watered and fenced, and is in a good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with limestone coal. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 5. Situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., 8 miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Hoskins Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house with six rooms and good cellar; a frame bank barn with stabling, and all necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard. One Hundred and Twenty Acres cleared and fenced in good order, and the balance, 25 acres, is in timber. The land is well watered and underlaid with limestone coal. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

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FARM No. 7. Of Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about eight miles from the Borough of Indiana, and one mile from Homer Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with 10 rooms, and all necessary outbuildings; two good orchards of choice fruit trees; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a large frame bank barn, and other outbuildings. It is well watered, and the most part is in a high state of cultivation, and is underlaid with limestone coal. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 8. Of Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about eight miles from the Borough of Indiana, and one mile from Homer Station. The improvements are a two-story log house, with four rooms, a log barn, and other outbuildings. It is well watered, and the most part is in a high state of cultivation, and is underlaid with limestone coal. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 9. Containing One Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres, 50 of which are improved, and under fence, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., one mile from Locksport Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements consist of a large grist mill, one saw mill, three dwelling houses, two stables and one bank barn. Also a chair factory; machinery consisting of one line of mill-stone, bolting reels, two circular saws, one lathe, one planing machine, two turning lathes, two planing and matching machines, &c. On said premises is a never-failing spring of water, which runs through the mill, and is sufficient for all purposes of driving the machinery. Also, a good orchard of apple trees, and five clay, limestone, bituminous cement, and one shot tower. This property will be sold at a great bargain.

FARM No. 10. Farm of Two Hundred Acres, situate in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about seven miles from the Borough of Indiana, and within one mile of the town of Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Saltsburg. About 140 acres are cleared and under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a large frame barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings. Also, a never-failing orchard of about 125 choice trees, stocked with a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

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FARM No. 12. Farm of 150 Acres, situate on the Conemaugh River, about 2 miles from Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., and 1 mile from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Saltsburg. About 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation, and the balance in timber. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a large frame barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings. Also, a never-failing orchard of about 125 choice trees, stocked with a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

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FARM No. 2. A very valuable Tract of Fifty-eight Acres, situate in Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., about nine miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike Road. The improvements are a large two-story brick dwelling house, containing nine rooms, with cellar, and all necessary outbuildings; a large bank barn, with stabling under; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a young orchard of about 125 choice trees, stocked with choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced with rail and stone fencing, and all underlaid with limestone coal. It is one of the best and most desirable small farms in the county.

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FARM No. 7. Of Six Hundred Acres, in Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, Pa., about seven miles from the Borough of Indiana, and 1 mile from the village of Cherry Hill, and within one mile of the town of Clymer, on the New Alexandria and Plumville Railroad. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, with 10 rooms, and all necessary outbuildings; two good orchards of choice fruit trees; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a large frame bank barn, with stabling under, and other outbuildings. It is well watered, and about three-fifths of the land is timber land, and the balance is cleared and under good fencing, and will be sold very low and on easy terms.

FARM No. 8. Of Two Hundred Acres, situate in Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, Pa., about seven miles from the Borough of Indiana, and 1 mile from the village of Cherry Hill, and within one mile of the town of Clymer, on the New Alexandria and Plumville Railroad. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, with 10 rooms, and all necessary outbuildings; two good orchards of choice fruit trees; a never-failing spring of water at the door; a large frame bank barn, with stabling under, and other outbuildings. It is well watered, and about three-fifths of the land is timber land, and the balance is cleared and under good fencing, and will be sold very low and on easy terms.

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FARM No. 10. Farm of Two Hundred Acres, situate in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about seven miles from the Borough of Indiana, and within one mile of the town of Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Saltsburg. About 140 acres are cleared and under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a large frame barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings. Also, a never-failing orchard of about 125 choice trees, stocked with a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

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FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

charged for property in the city or neighborhood.

No. 33. Two Lots in the City of Pittsburgh, each 30 by 100 feet, on Penn street, between Kirkpatrick and Webster streets, on which is built a one-story frame house of 4 rooms and basement kitchen; a well of good water, and oven, some grapevines, &c., which will be sold low for cash or exchanged for a small farm within 20 to 30 miles of the city, on the line of a railroad.

No. 34. Also, a two-story Brick House, with frame kitchen, in the borough of Birmingham, Pittsburgh, on a lot 60 feet front, running to Market street and extending back to a 20 foot alley. It is in the garden, with fruit trees, &c. The building has been lately repaired, painted and papered, and is offered very low and on reasonable terms. Call soon and secure a good home at little cost or for speculation.

FARM No. 40. 127 Acres of good Land, in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within 1½ miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. About 100 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 41. Also, 126 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 42. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 43. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 44. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 45. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 46. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 47. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 48. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 49. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 50. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 51. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 52. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 53. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 54. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 55. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 56. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 57. Also, 150 acres of excellent Farming Land, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe. Under good cultivation. Under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, a good quality of white oak, walnut and locust timber. The premises are underlaid with coal and limestone. Also, a valuable stone quarry. This farm is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold on easy terms.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—On motion of Robert Woods, Esq., the Court granted a rule to show cause why one hundred and ten barrels of whisky, seized as the property of William McKim, should no be released to Alexander Moore, who claims the whisky.

The case of the United States vs. Michael Thielen was resumed, and W. D. Moore, Esq., for the prosecution, and Thomas McConnell, Esq., for the defense, addressed the jury. The argument was concluded by District Attorney Cornahan, when the Court adjourned.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—Wm. Russel vs. Jonathan Davis. A *pro forma* verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $967.

G. W. Irwin and wife vs. R. H. Smith. Action in ejectment for the possession of four lots of ground on Bellefontaine street, Lawrenceville. On trial.

29. Miller vs. Fuller et al.

86. Ditman & Co vs. Miller & Erdner.

61. A. McKee's exrs. vs. P. P. Demorest.

58. H. C. Myers vs. Jacob Shrover.

57. J. S. Liggett & Co. vs. Jos. Craig.

38. Saml. McClean vs. Thos. A Rowley.

89. Thos. Fawcett vs. N. J. Bigley.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The case of Everson, Preston & Co., vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad went to the jury. No verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

Following is the list for Tuesday:

76. Gillespie & Mitchell vs. Wachter.

84. Bell vs. West. Transportation Co.

87. Schmoll vs. Keeling.

88. West Branch Insurance Co. vs. Fiacus & Co.

89. Same vs. Fiacus.

90. Purvis et al vs. Gold.

92. Garrison & Fuller vs. Fisher.

95. Williams vs. Harris.

94. Lord vs. Florence.

97. Wandless vs. Florence.

98. Same vs. same.

99. Same vs. same.

100. Same vs. same.

101. Same vs. same.

102. Same vs. same.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, February 10.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

THE BONE BOILING NUISANCE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Agustus Hoeveller was resumed. The defendant was indicted for keeping and maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a bone boiling or glue establishment on the Saw Mill Valley Plankroad, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny City. The evidence was concluded about half past one o'clock, sixty-four witnesses having been examined—thirty on behalf of the Commonwealth—and the case submitted by counsel without argument. Judge Sterrett charged the jury at considerable length. He said:

The defendant is charged, in this indictment, with maintaining a public nuisance. The nuisance complained of is alleged to be located in the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, on the New Mill Valley Plank Road, and near "the habitations of divers good citizens of this Commonwealth there inhabiting and residing," and is alleged to consist in keeping and maintaining "a house and place for boiling bones in"—"and great quantities of offal for the making and manufacture of glue"—that by reason thereof "the air at and near the said highway and dwellings was and is filled, tainted and impregnated with noxious, hurtful and offensive stinks, smells, stenches and gases, to the great damage and common nuisance of all the good citizens there inhabiting and residing and passing and repassing along said common and public highway."

It is not denied that the defendant is the proprietor of the house and place complained of in the indictment, and that the same is kept and maintained for the purposes mentioned, viz.: for boiling bones and for great quantities of offal for making and manufacturing glue. The only question remaining to be passed on by the jury under all the evidence is whether by reason of his keeping and maintaining this house and place the air at and near the Plank Road and the dwellings of those residing in the neighborhood has been tainted and impregnated with noxious, hurtful and offensive stinks, smells, stenches and gases, to the great damage and common nuisance of those residing in the neighborhood and those who have occasion to pass along the plank road upon which the establishment is situated.

A *nuisance*, in the comprehensive sense of the word, means "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience or damage." If the thing complained of be hurtful, inconvenient or obnoxious to the community in which it is located, and to those who have occasion to pass along public highways near by, it is properly styled a *public nuisance*, and is the subject of criminal prosecution. If it is hurtful or annoying to an individual or a few individuals in the community, it constitutes a *private* nuisance, and the remedy of the party aggrieved is by a civil action. It is only with the former that we have to do in this case.

If a business is carried on or an establishment is maintained which occasions unwholesome or unpleasant smells, and affects the air to the actual inconvenience, annoyance or injury to those dwelling in the neighborhood or passing along the highways near by, it is properly styled a *public nuisance*, and is the subject of criminal prosecution. If it is hurtful or annoying to an individual or a few individuals in the community, it constitutes a *private* nuisance, and the remedy of the party aggrieved is by a civil action. It is only with the former that we have to do in this case.

If a business is carried on or an establishment is maintained which occasions unwholesome or unpleasant smells, and affects the air to the actual inconvenience, annoyance or injury to those dwelling in the neighborhood or passing along the highways near by, it is clearly a public nuisance and indictable as such.

Carrying on trades in populous localities or near public highways which render the air either unwholesome or disagreeable to the senses has repeatedly been declared a public nuisance. Manufactories in themselves lawful may become nuisances if erected in populous districts or along public roads, where they cannot but greatly annoy and incommode those living in the vicinity or passing along. The law is watchful of the public welfare, convenience and comfort, and therefore regards as criminal anything, of sufficient magnitude, calculated to impair the public health or interfere with the comfort and enjoyment of those who may be brought in contact with it.

An impression sometimes prevails that the owner of property has an unqualified right to use his property in such manner and for such purpose as he sees fit. This is a mistake. The correct principle is that the owner of property must so use it as not to injure his neighbors in the occupancy or enjoyment of this property. No one can lawfully exercise an absolute dominion over the land of which he is the owner. His use and enjoyment of it must have reference to the rights of others and be subordinate to the general laws which are established for the common benefit of all. He cannot be justified in making such an appropriation or use of his property as will prevent the public at large from the lawful use and proper enjoyment of adjacent lands and the public highways. The public health, comfort and convenience—the safety, welfare and enjoyment of the community—are matters of paramount importance, to which all pursuits, occupations and employments of individuals—inconsistent therewith—must yield.

It is not necessary for the Commonwealth to prove that an alleged nuisance is unwholesome or detrimental to health. It is sufficient if it is shown to be inconvenient and annoying; but, it is not every trifling inconvenience that the law will notice. It must be something more than merely fanciful—more than one of mere delicacy or tastidiousness. It must appear to be an inconvenience or annoyance that materially interferes with the ordinary comfort of human existence—not merely according to elegant and dainty modes and habits of life, but according to plain and ordinary habits of life.

The fact that the place, from which the nuisance is alleged to proceed, may appear to be fit, proper and convenient for carrying on the business which produces the nuisance, is no excuse or defense. Nor is it a matter of any consequence whether some of the parties complaining came to reside in the vicinity or within the sphere of the nuisance since it has been created or before. In other words, whether they came to the nuisance, or the nuisance came to them, they still retain the right to have the air that passes over them pure and unpolluted.

The testimony in the present case reveals a most shocking state of things, and exhibits a degree of patience and forbearance on the part of the people living on and traveling along that[ers] road, that is almost incredible. In addition to the defendant's establishment, it is clearly shown that there are quite a number of establishments—including a place where dead horses and other animals are boiled, candleries, soap factories, bone-boiling establishments, slaughter-houses, &c., from which stenches of the vilest and most disagreeable character emanate to such an extent that the atmosphere of the whole valley is highly impregnated. Indeed, the line of defence appears to be, in part at least, that the stenches are so numerous and so great that it is difficult to discriminate and say from what particular point they come, or whether the defendant's establishment contributes in any perceptible degree to the volume of the all existing there.

Some of the witnesses who have testified in the case, while they agree that smells do proceed from the defendant's establishment, differ very materially as to the quality of these smells. Witnesses called by the Commonwealth—some twenty-five in number—say that stenches of a very unpleasant character—disagreeable, according to some, even to the extent of producing nausea, and operating as an active emetic—emanate from the establishment. Others, called by the defendant, say that to them these odors are not at all unpleasant or disagreeable. While many of the witnesses agree that smells of an offensive character exist in that locality, a few of them fail to discover anything unpleasant in the neighborhood; and one of these, in reply to a question put by a juror, stated that he had observed smells emanating from different points along Butcher's Run, but none of these were disagreeable, not even that proceeding from a chandlery, which other witnesses refer to as very offensive. Verily, there is no accounting for tastes. The question naturally arises how is the matter to be settled? By what standard is the publick liable to be measured? Undoubtedly it should be measured by the effect produced on people generally, and not by the idiosyncracies of those who differ in opinion from the great mass of the community on such subjects.

On the one hand we should not conclude that the smells are offensive because they may be testified to be so by a few whose sense of smell may be excessively delicate, fastidious or morbidly acute. Nor on the other hand should we conclude that they are not unpleasant and offensive because some, whose sense of smell is just the reverse, may testify differently. It is quite possible, nay, highly probable, that persons may live, move and have their beings so long in an atmosphere of the kind complained of as to be almost incapable of appreciating the pure air of Heaven. By long-continued contact with that which is foul the olfactory nerves may become in a measure insensible to the difference between that which is pure and that which is not, if, indeed, they do not acquire a preference for that which would be offensive to the public at large, and actually imbibe the belief that the vilest stench is the sweetest smell—that the perfumes of a glue factory or bone-boiling establishment are more to be desired than those of the choicest bouquet.

In considering the testimony, therefore, you should be less influenced by that of these extremes, and place greater reliance upon the testimony of those witnesses who in your judgment reflect the common sentiment of the community on the subject under consideration.

—The jury retired at two o'clock and after an hour's deliberation returned with a verdict of guilty.

When the evidence in the case had been concluded, the counsel for the defence, Messrs. Collier, Kirkpatrick and Koethen, proposed that the jury should visit the locality, in order that they might better understand the facts in the case. The proposition was objected to by Col. Duff, District Attorney, and the Court refused to assent, believing such a proceeding improper. The jury could decide upon a verdict from the evidence before them.]

THE O'NEILL-O'NEILL LIBEL CASE.

D. O'Neill, indicted for libel on the information of James O'Neill, in publishing in the *Dispatch* the remarks of Col. R. B. Roberts in his argument to the jury in the O'Neill-O'Neill libel case, plead *nolle contendere*. Sentence deferred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH,

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURER.

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

KAY & COMPANY,

No. 65 Wood Street,

(LAFAYETTE BUILDING.)

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

PAPER DEALERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

Offer for sale at the LOWEST PRICES a full stock of

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LEGAL STATIONERY.

LEGAL BLANKS, of all kinds.

CHECK BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS.

DRAY BOOKS.

LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

☞ All kinds of Mercantile Printing executed in the latest style.

☞ Special attention given to the manufacture of Blank Books to order, of any pattern.

VALENTINES!

A GREAT VARIETY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

COMIC VALENTINES, by the Gross,

FANCY VALENTINES,

$5 AND $10 LOTS FOR DEALERS.

CALL AND GET BARGAINS,

AT THE

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

ELLEN KIRK,

By her next friend, GEORGE R. CCONRAN, vs. HUGH KIRK. } Libel in Divorce. *A vinculo matrimonii.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 97, Sept. Term, 1867. Original and alias Subpœnas returned N. E. I.

To HUGH KIRK, the Respondent.

You are hereby notified to be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

Monday, the 2d day of March, 1868,

To answer the complaint in the above case, and to show cause, if any you have, why a decree of divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be granted to the complainant.

SAMUEL R. CLULEY, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1-1, A. D. 1868. fe3 $16:M

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in fashion and carriage Producing business between HUGH KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in the name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 58 Liberty street. Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja3:dtf KWF

J. B. McKEE.

HOPE SPICE MILLS.

E. S. RINEHART.....C. S. STEVENS.

RINEHART & STEVENS,

successors to D. DRAVO, manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of SPICES AND CHOPPED FEED, Nos. 74 and 14 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and fresh Corn Meal always on hand. Roasting done to order promptly. Wagon will call for Bonelines and deliver same day. oct26:lwF

CORN—300 sacks in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PHILIP R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on Liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

Holders have only to present the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1868.

The further agitation of the specie question and the probability of a further issue of currency, especially national bank currency to the extent of fifty millions, has sent up gold to 143½; though subsequently the market receded to 141¾. The fact that exchange is dull and almost unsaleable and bonds can be shipped easily to Europe will give but little support to the gold speculation, and a reaction is looked for before it has touched another point or two. Never before were the holders of gold more anxious to get rid of their stock than at present. The course gold premium took on the day on the last October election showed the speculators how difficult it is to reach their favored fifty per cent.

The bond market is dull and lower for all descriptions of Five Twenties and Seven Thirties; Eighty-one's and Ten Forties are strong. This seems very strange since nobody believes in the passage of a bill forcing people to accept a five per cent. loan for a six per cent. of the same value.

The stock market is firm and higher, though the advance is rather light, considering the large amount of cheap money seeking employment at 5 per cent. per annum.

Mining shares are dull and inactive.

Bank stocks, other stocks are offered freely at concessions, and the auctions are not thronged as much as they were.

Money is not in pressing demand here, and good paper will find purchasers at nine per cent.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 1437; Silver, 1½@2; Exchange, short, 109½; 1862, 111½; 1864, 108½; 1865, 107½; Consols, 1078½; 10-40s, 106½; 7-30s, 107¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	97½
Mercantile Guaranty	30½
Western Union Telegraph	36½
Pacific Mail	73½
Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97½
Northwestern Railroad—common	64½
Northwestern—preferred	78
New York Central	126½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	33½
Michigan Southern	97½
Ocrydon	5
Quartz	20
Quicksilver	24½

—As an offset to Mr. Randall's bill in the House, which proposes to substitute greenbacks for National bank notes, Mr. Henderson, from the Finance Committee in the Senate, has reported a bill to take away from the National Bank circulation, which is now out to the amount of three hundred million dollars, with this provision, that if the unissued margin of circulation of greenbacks and National bank notes should exceed seven hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to retire and cancel the excess of greenbacks until the amount of United States notes outstanding is reduced to two hundred and fifty millions. At the present circulation is now composed of three hundred millions of National bank notes and about three hundred and fifty-five millions of greenbacks, aggregating six hundred and fifty-five millions, leaving a margin of but one hundred and fifty-five millions to the contraction of the country. Though, if this be done, the amount of reserve in legal tenders will be altered. Thus, the two parties in Congress on the currency question are fairly at issue. The House wants in favor of a large increase of greenbacks, and that of the Senate in favor of a currency composed of 220 millions of greenbacks and three hundred and fifty millions of National bank notes, the latter to be secured by the deposit of the new 5 per cent. bonds authorized by Secretary Sherman's Funding bill, at the rate of 80 per cent in notes for the amount of bonds deposited. There is serious opposition to both schemes. Those who favor economy and a close husbanding of all the resources of the country will generally be found on the side of the Senate. It seems clear, as that says the interest which the Treasury saves by the burning of the depraved bonds, while the National banks and those who favor the expansion of the currency will as generally be on the side of the House. Senator Sherman's project of a uniform currency of legal tenders and bank notes, in the proportions stated. In what this issue may be finally settled is quite problematical. A compromise, or middle course, has been intimated, to continue the two species of paper currency, but to provide for ready and a resumption of coin payments, but to abate the interest on the bonds deposited by the banks to Zero per cent. Congress will now consider these propositions calmly and considerately, entirely on their merits, and without reference to party politics. Therefore, there is no doubt some wholesome and quieting result will be reached. The public will now keep themselves informed by watching the progress of the two bills named, and, by studying the arguments with which they may be enforced, reach a just conclusion as to which is the better.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The New York Tribune has the following, relative to the recent sales of 10-40 bonds by the Government:

The announcement that the Treasury was obliged, by the well known law of supply and current demands, had less effect on the price of Government stocks than would have been supposed if the daily sales of deep rooted in the public mind that at an early day more legal tender notes will be issued under some pretext, or the accumulations of a further advance in gold and gold bearing stocks is predicted by speculators, attended by an advance in all other securities and commodities. It is evident to all ordinary observers that the action upon the Treasury is large enough to exhaust all its income, and more it is impossible to reduce the aggregate of the debt in 1868 than in 1867, in the usual phrase of the street. The people are getter more troublesome about taxation, and do not look so calmly on while the profligate waste of the public money. This state of things among the tax payers does not at all cool the ardor of the swarm of leeches who depute the public offices. It only drives the latter to discover sources of supply, which will not create further alarm. As there is a large class of people who believe in the fallacy of deflation that more paper money will cure the evils of the present glut of irredeemable paper, that deflation will probably be availed of to secure the release of greenbacks to take the place of the legal tenders and compounds which have been withdrawn, regardless of the injury it is sure to inflict upon the community. It is to be hoped that this wrong will not be consummated if the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the veto of the President can prevent it.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1868.

The supply of Cattle this week was unusually large, larger than for several weeks past, and had it not been for the fact that some half a dozen car loads were not put on sale, the market would doubtless have broken down and become somewhat demoralized. As it is there was less activity and buoyancy displayed than last week, butchers, in consequence of the increased number on sale, not being disposed to get up any competition, feeling satisfied that there would be enough for all, and knowing full well that if they betrayed any feeling about buying, an advance would doubtless be the result. Compared with last weeks prices, taking everything into consideration, there was but little change, cattle ruled a little higher, while good retailing cattle ruled about the same as last week, ranging from 8 to 9c, gross, for prime to extra; some few—the number was very small—brought a fraction more more than 9c. Stockers ruled dull, with ratio quality and condition, and medium butchers cattle may be quoted at from 6½ to 7c. The following is a pretty full report of all the leading sales:

Peter Hartman reports having retailed 29 head of Chicago cattle at 7¾ to 7¾.

Jas. Dunn retailed 37 head of good western steers to Carnedy & Co. at 8.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 60 head of fair to choice cattle at 7 to 8½.

Jas. McAllister sold 21 head of mixed Ohio stock, sumething, and 5 head of fine, very fine four year old heifer left over unsold.

Evans & Hass sold 51 head of Chicago steek at 6½ to 7½.

D. Katz sold 25 head of mixed Southern Ohio stock at 6 to 7.

Hazlewood & Bockstoek sold 17 head Chicagos steck at 6½ to 7c, 48 head from same point, left over in head of Hazlewood & Co. (Ohio) stock for Chas. Shomaker at 7 to 8¼, and 15 head of Hazlewood & Co. (Ohio) stock for Warner at 6½ to 7½.

Marks & Troutman sold 67 head of fair to choice steers at 7½ to 8c.

L. Shamberg sold 6 head of very fine Western Virginia steers, averaging 2000 lbs, at 9¾, and 19 head bulls and cows at 4¾ for the former, and 7½ for the latter.

Hedges & Taylor sold 19 head for A. Groff at 6¾ to 7½, and 19 head Chicagos at 6¾ to 7¾, and 6 r Hoagland at 6, 19 head bulls and rough steers at 5¾.

Glass, Laferty & Co. sold 71 in different lots, on commission, at 6¾ to 8 for steekers, and 6¾ to 8 for butchers cattle.

Speer & Graham was on hand as usual today, reports to the contrary notwithstanding; he sold 19 head of Knox co. (Ohio) cattin for cows at 5¾ to 7¾, and 19 head of Chicago stock for Dolan at 7¾ to 8¾.

Reeder & L. Shamberg 4 head of extra Western Virginia steers, averaging 2000 lbs, on private terms; understood to be in the neighborhood of 9c.

Isaac Vannata had 54 head of prime Ohio cattle, but he did not put them on the market, not liking the appearance of things at the opening, and thinking he could do better elsewhere.

John Kerwin was not to be seen about the cattle pens to-day; it is said that John was so mortified at our report of him being in the bull business last week, that he has concluded to abandon the field to others.

HOGS.

The demand for Hogs seems to have fallen off somewhat, which may be attributed to the unsatisfactory prices now prevailing, ranging from 7c to 10c, gross, for common to prime heavy averages.

Rothchilds & Byers report having retailed during the past week 130 head at 9@10.

Reed, Schantz & Co. report about 500 head during the same time at 9@10.

SHEEP.

There was a very fair supply of Sheep today, and while the market, in consequence, was a little sluggish, prices, compared with last week, have undergone but little change. As will be seen, good to prime fat mutton Sheep sold at from 6@6c, and one drove of extra sold at from 6½@7c; common and inferior, as has been the case for some time past, brought just what buyers saw fit to give, and even at that, they went off slowly. There is no scarcity of this class of stock in the country and a slight advance always draws out large shipments.

John Kerwin, ably assisted by John McAllister, had 166 head of pretty good sheep; sold 10 to Richardson at 5½, 10 to Evans at 5½, 40 to Long at 5, the balance would not bring more than 4½.

Thos. Bingham sold 65 head of extra fat sheep, from Mercer county, Penna., at from 5½ to 7.

Stakely & Bro. sold 94 head at an average of 5¾, per head; 4 bulls at 4½, and 4 steers and cows at 5¾.

John Beeler reports having sold 88 head of Butler county sheep at from 5c to 5¾, per head.

Gerwig wholesaled 81 head of pretty good Ohio sheep, averaging 90 lbs, to Emerick & Co. at 5.

Emerick & Co. retailed the same drove at 6@6.

Adam Eckert had 144 head of Washington Co. sheep; sold 50 to Kimberlin at 5¾, 62 to Patterson at 5.10, and balance went at from 5¾@6¾ per head.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1868.

The general markets are quiet and rather dull, the operations in all of the leading commodities being considerably restricted, though in prices there are no important changes.

GRAIN—Winter wheat is scarce and in demand but unchanged; we quote Spring Red at $2.40@2.42, and white at $2.86@2.85. Rye is in steady local demand at 1.38@1.40. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 90@ $1 on track, and $1.05@1.10 in store. Barley is scarce and in demand, at $1.90 in flat bands, and $2 in store. Oats steady, but unchanged at 68@66, on track, and in store.

FLOUR—is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,75@11.50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat; and $14@ 15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is dull but unchanged; small sales in store at 6.50@6. Buckwheat is dull but unchanged at 4½.

FEED—Bran is quiet and steady but unchanged at 16½ for Shorts, 12½@13½ for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 16c for Breakfast Bacon, and 16@16½ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is firmer and a shade higher; kettle rendered is now quoted at 14½c in tierces, and 15c in kegs. Dried Beef, 20c, and Mess Pork $23½.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in rather better demand, and may now be quoted at $8@8½c. Flaxseed is in demand at $2.35. Timothy Seed may be quoted in a retail way at $4.75@5.

BUTTER—Is plenty and dull but unchanged; sales of prime to choice Roll at 30@40c.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been a decided improvement in the demand within the past few days, which, of course, occasions a firmer market; we continue to quote Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves; and Apples at 7@8c.

GREEN APPLES—Scarce, and with a steady demand, the market is firm but unchanged; sales in store at $4@5.50 per bbl for fair to prime.

HAY—Is steady but unchanged; sales from country wagons at from $17@22, for fair to strictly prime Timothy.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales in store, $1.00@1.10 per bushel, and $3.50 @$3.60 per barrel.

HOMINY—Is dull but unchanged; sales at the trade at $4.50@5.75, and in a retail way, at $7.

BEANS—Is very light supply and firm at the advance; prime Navy may be quoted at $3.70@4 per bushel.

LARD OIL—Is firm and unchanged; we continue to quote at 90c for No. 2, and $1.10 for No. 1.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at from $12@ 15 per bbl, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1868.

CRUDE—Is nearly the same as it was before to-day, the sales being rather larger than usual, and prices are a shade higher. We can report sales of 2000 bbls, on spot, at 7½; 600 at 7¾; 500 at 7¾; 1000 at 7¾; 250 at 7c; and 200—barreled oil—at 6¾c. There were no sales for future delivery, in the absence of which we continue to quote at 7¾@7¾c offered for March and April; 8@8¼c for May—the inside figure offered, and the outside figure asked—sale on Saturday, for November, at 9¾. All the year, buyer's option, is quiet, and may be quoted nominally at 11½@12c. Private telegrams from Oil City report that market unchanged at $2.40.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil appeared to be a little firmer to-day, under the influence of an advance in Antwerp, though there was but little done, and, as yet, prices are no higher. We have but a single sale to report, a "line" of 2000 barrels, commencing with May and ending October, at 8c for May, and advancing one cent per month for each subsequent month. Spot oil, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 21 to 21½, and all the year, buyer's option, at 23c. There were sales (last week) for September at 18 to 20½c, and May at 24¾, to 26c; we doubt, however, whether these sales could now be doubled, as Antwerp is firmer than it was then, and it is probable that refiners will now feel like holding off in anticipation of a stronger market and better prices.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 400 bbls refined to P. Wright & Sherbrooke, Phila.

H. W. Morgan & Co., 300 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Doherty Oil Works, 300 do do to Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

E. Jageman & Co., 218 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton firmer and more active with sales of 1,000 bales at 20@20½c for middling uplands Flour, receipts of 6,554 bbls; quiet and without decided change; sales of 6,000 bbls at $8.25@9.00 for superfine State and western; $9.70@10.75 for extra State; $10.40@11 for extra western; $13.50@13.60 for common to good St. Louis; $12@15.50 for good to choice extra, closing quiet. Rye flour is dull and heavy at $8.50@ 9.00. Corn meal is dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at $5.40@5.50 for Brandywine; $5.25@5.30 for Jersey; $4.90@5.20 for New Jersey; $4.90@5.20 for New Tennessee; $4.75@5.10 for New Orleans meal. Oats, receipts of 3,056 bus; a shade firmer; sales of 28,000 bus at 84@84½c for western in store; 86@ 87c for western afloat; 87@88c for Canada; 90c for white Canada; 91@92c for white Jersey. Barley scarce and decidedly firmer with sales of 9,000 bus of western at $1.74@1.79. Malt quiet. Corn, receipts of 87,388 bus; opened in better but closed dull with the advance lost. Pork is firmer and more active with a better inquiring effect; sales of 2,900 bbls at $1.76@1.80 for new mixed western at 30 days, closing at $1.77@ 1.78½; for new mess, delivered, $1.75@1.76; for new white Southern, $1.75@1.76; for new yellow Jersey, $1.72@1.73 for new Tennessee; $1.73@1.75 for New Orleans mixed. Oats, receipts of 3,056 bus; a shade firmer; sales of 28,000 bus at 84@84½c for western in store; 86@ 87c for western afloat; 87@88c for Canada; 90c for white Canada; 91@92c for white Jersey. Barley scarce and decidedly firmer with sales of 9,000 bus of western at $1.74@1.79